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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Papua New Guinea

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Contents

		Page
	Introduction	3
I.	Summary of the proceedings of the review process	3
	A. Presentation by the State under review	3
	B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review	8
II.	Conclusions and/or recommendations	13
Annex		
	Composition of the delegation	24

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-fifth session from 2 to 13 May 2016. The review of Papua New Guinea was held at the 7th meeting on 6 May 2016. The delegation of Papua New Guinea was headed by the Chargé d'Affaires, Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations, Fred Sarufa. At its 17th meeting, held on 11 May 2016, the Working Group adopted the report on Papua New Guinea.

2. On 12 January 2016, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Papua New Guinea: Belgium, Namibia and Viet Nam.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Papua New Guinea:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/PNG/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/PNG/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/PNG/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by the Czech Republic, Germany, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America was transmitted to Papua New Guinea through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation highlighted the nexus between recently adopted landmark multilaterally agreed frameworks, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the clear recognition of the importance of safeguarding and advancing fundamental human rights principles and values, which also served as catalyst to improving the well-being and livelihoods of humanity.

6. In the global multilateral agreements, Papua New Guinea clearly recognized that the safeguarding and advancement of human rights was a cross-cutting issue.

7. The delegation also recognized the country's strengths and challenges in terms of human rights protection, referring to the universal periodic review as a robust global checks and balance mechanism.

8. One of the fundamental differences between the first universal periodic review of Papua New Guinea in 2011 and the second in 2016 was that its population had increased by over seven and half million citizens. Hence, Papua New Guinea had the challenge of ensuring that the inherent and fundamental human rights of all its citizens and expatriate visitors alike were respected, upheld and promoted.

9. The Constitution of Papua New Guinea underpinned the protection and promotion of human rights as an enduring and sacrosanct principle and the country remained steadfastly committed thereto. The Constitution encompassed all the rights and freedoms articulated in the Charter of the United Nations and, particularly, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Human rights and freedoms were also subject to the respect for the rights and freedoms of other persons and legitimate public interests.

10. As Papua New Guinea embarked on implementing the Sustainable Development Goals and other global agreements for a prosperous, secure, healthy, peaceful and progressive nation consistent with its "Vision 2050" plan and other existing national development plans, strategies and polices, the importance of ensuring the fundamental and inherent rights of citizens continued to remain central.

11. The delegation referred to the key pillars to realizing the enhancement of human rights and freedoms while guaranteeing the Sustainable Development Goals, which included ensuring respect for the rule of law, good governance, human and institutional capacity-building to safeguard and promote human rights, sustained economic growth, promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies and protection of the natural environment and combating climate change. It also included fostering genuine and durable multi-stakeholder development partnership, guided by national ownership and leadership on human rights protection and promotion and the national development agenda.

12. At the global level, the efforts of Papua New Guinea to safeguard and protect human rights were consistent with and guided by its international commitments and obligations under several multilateral frameworks, including core human rights instruments.

13. The delegation referred to the country's main human rights achievements since its previous universal periodic review in 2011. Papua New Guinea had ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on 26 September 2013. To guide the implementation of the Convention, the National Disability Policy (2015-2025) had been established. In addition, sign language had been introduced as one of the national languages for all government programmes and an office had been set up to support the implementation of the Convention. A database project was also being developed as part of an international development partnership.

14. On the issue of the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, in 2013, Papua New Guinea had expressed its intention to withdraw all of its seven reservations thereto. The process was pending completion of domestic formalities. The new National Refugee Policy had been inaugurated in October 2015 and guided the country's efforts in relation to refugees. The country's approach included cooperation with Australia in relation to the Manus Processing Centre for asylum seekers, in the light of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Papua New Guinea declaring the transfer and detention of the asylum seekers as unconstitutional.

15. Papua New Guinea was also working towards ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the ratification of which was expected to take place soon. Similarly, a process to ratify the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, had already started.

16. In 2013, Papua New Guinea had criminalized trafficking in persons in its domestic Criminal Code and established the Action Plan on Trafficking in Persons (2015-2020) and standard operating procedures for the identification, referral and prosecution of human trafficking cases in the country. Both the Action Plan and the standard operating procedures were awaiting Cabinet approval. Papua New Guinea was working closely with national and international partners to implement policies in a strategic and effective way.

17. Additionally, Papua New Guinea intended to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

18. The recommendations to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities would be considered in the context of national legislation.

19. Papua New Guinea continued to constructively engage with the human rights special procedure mandate holders. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, and the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions had visited the country in March 2012 and March 2014, respectively. Papua New Guinea was also considering the visit request from the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants.

20. The respective recommendations of the Special Rapporteurs who had visited the country were being considered by Papua New Guinea and, in certain areas, including detainees' treatment and gender-based violence, specific national actions were well under way. For example, Papua New Guinea had instituted human rights training for law enforcement officers with commendable support from the International Committee of the Red Cross and Australia. It had also enacted the Juvenile Justice Act in 2014, which safeguarded juveniles, particularly women and girls in custody or detention. Gender-based violence had been addressed in 2013 through the enactment of the Family Protection Act, which had provided a strong basis for protecting women from violence.

21. The delegation stressed the absence of credible official data and statistics on violence against women and girls and gender-based violence in the country, which needed to be addressed. However, general prevalence rates indicated that those human rights concerns were still at an unacceptable level and they thus continued to be of serious concern to Papua New Guinea. There was no place for violence against women and girls and gender-based violence in the country's communities and homes. Elimination of such human rights violations was a core focus and must be a matter for all and not just for the Government. Papua New Guinea was strengthening efforts at all levels to ensure that all citizens promoted women and girls and protected them from violence of any form and that women and girls were treated with dignity and respect. Papua New Guinea was committed to addressing that important issue. Advocacy and awareness-raising programmes were still needed. However, challenges were real as resource and capacity constraints were serious impediments that required appropriate support.

22. Papua New Guinea had prioritized and was committed to combating violence against women and girls and gender-based violence at all levels. Efforts in that regard included the application of the Lukautim Pikinini (Child) (Amendment) Act 2014, which criminalized underage marriage (of children under 18 years old), while the Criminal Code provided for the criminalization of marital rape and attempted rape.

23. In addition, the establishment, with the generous support of development partners, throughout the country of 17 family support centres and sexual violence centres was a helpful tool in the campaign against gender-based violence. Creating an enabling environment by linking police and health work in the context of gender-based violence was contributing to the access to justice, medical care and services and the rehabilitation and recovery of victims of gender-based violence. Moreover, complementary and commendable supportive work against gender-based violence was provided by civil society in the country, especially in urban areas, where "Haus Ruth" safe houses were provided for short-term protection and accommodation for victims.

24. Furthermore, a key measure in combating gender-based violence that Papua New Guinea had taken was the enhancement of gender equality and empowerment policies,

strategies and the establishment of a multisectoral technical working group mandated to develop a sexual and gender-based violence strategy, resulting in the development of the new Gender-Based Violence National Strategy (2015-2025), which was in its final stages of Cabinet approval.

25. Papua New Guinea was also in the process of reviewing its laws to protect women and girls against discrimination and gender-based violence and to foster gender equality and empowerment; that included the ongoing work related to harmonization of domestic laws with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

26. In 2013, the National Public Service had established the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Policy, which was a platform for mainstreaming and empowering women and girls within the public service. It was also aimed at protecting women and girls from gender-based violence, abuse and exploitation in professional settings.

27. The delegation also referred to the establishment of the Women's Micro Bank and the National Development Bank as important achievements in empowering women in business leadership and decision-making. Also, in partnership with development partners such as the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and Australia, the "Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls" initiative had been promoted at markets and on public transport for women and girls.

28. In the context of women's political representation, leadership and decision-making in Parliament and the lower levels of government and administration in Papua New Guinea, the delegation underlined the positive progress made, including measures to support gender equality and empowerment, the development of a constitutional amendment for equality and participation to increase women's representation in Parliament and the Bill on Equality and Participation, which was pending in Parliament. The Organic Law on Provincial and Local-Level Governments already provided for the nomination of women to be represented at the provincial and local levels. Moreover, in 2013, the National Council of Women Act was enacted, providing for equal participation of women in political and public affairs.

29. Since 2012, Papua New Guinea had three elected female leaders to the National Parliament, one of whom was a Cabinet Minister holding the portfolio that dealt with women and girls' affairs and another was a Governor of one of the most populous provinces in the country. At the provincial and local government levels, there had been a marked increase in women in leadership positions. At the judicial level, the number of female judges appointed to the higher courts had also increased from one to five since before 2011. While positive progress was being made in that area, further efforts were needed.

30. On the issue of sorcery-related killings, a multi-stakeholder approach had been taken, in addition to the repeal of the 1971 Sorcery Act in 2012 and the enactment of a related law in 2014 that criminalized killings related to sorcery. The passing of that law had to be supported by other appropriate measures, including advocacy and awareness-raising.

31. The National Action Plan against Sorcery- and Witchcraft-related Violence had been approved in 2015 and further supported by the establishment of national and provincial committees to ensure implementation of both the Law and the Plan.

32. Papua New Guinea was also making efforts to respect the rights of children, including the adoption of the Lukautim Pikinini (Child) (Amendment) Act 2014, enacted to strengthen the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in the country. Papua New Guinea had also enacted the Juvenile Justice Act in 2014 to ensure that child offenders, particularly girls, were protected and to rehabilitate and reintegrate them into society for a productive and healthy life.

33. Furthermore, since 2012, Papua New Guinea had abolished tuition fees for universal primary education and subsidized secondary and tertiary education.

34. An important initiative that Papua New Guinea had embarked upon in 2014 was ensuring that all children were registered at birth under the National Identity Project.

35. To further enforce the ban on corporal punishment against children, Papua New Guinea was strengthening efforts to implement the Behaviour Management Policy, adopted in 2009.

36. In the context of the nexus between law, justice and human rights, 2016 had been declared by the Police Department as the year of discipline and zero tolerance against unlawful conduct and abuse of authority and power by all law enforcement officers. Disciplinary measures had already been instituted against law enforcement officers. Human rights training was an ongoing and integral part of the exercise, with support for such training provided by the Ombudsman Commission and development partners, including the International Committee of the Red Cross and OHCHR.

37. Another important recent development was the establishment in 2011 of the "human rights track" within the national courts in Papua New Guinea to deal with enforcement of human rights issues under the Constitution, including providing remedies for violations and abuses. That initiative included simplification of court proceedings that were solely focused on human rights and provision for justice to be expeditiously provided.

38. Through the work of the law and justice sector, access to justice in rural and remote communities had now been provided thanks to the establishment of over 1,600 village courts and the appointment of over 16,000 village court officials, including peace officers, who were on the public sector payroll.

39. On the issue of combating corruption, a constitutional amendment establishing the Independent Commission against Corruption had been adopted in 2012 and, in 2015, the organic law for the establishment for the Commission had been brought before the National Parliament for consideration. Papua New Guinea was committed to combating corruption, including through the establishment of the Commission.

40. The commitment of Papua New Guinea to establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) remained steadfast and the country was working towards that end.

41. The lack of human and institutional capacity remained an ongoing challenge, which would require strengthening efforts at the national level, including appropriate technical and capacity-building training on key human rights issues. It would also require breaking down internal silos to ensure coherent and coordinated efforts to follow-up reporting and related activities. In addition, simplifying reporting templates for the various human rights conventions would be highly useful. While expressing its commitment to fulfilling international obligations, the delegation indicated that the challenge related to ratifying core human rights instruments was the reporting obligations, which were not easy to implement, and that Papua New Guinea required capacity-building to be in a position to improve its reporting.

42. Resource constraints continued to be an impediment to fully implementing human rights commitments and obligations. Papua New Guinea stood ready to work with all development partners who were willing to support the country to enhance human rights progress.

43. Furthermore, the inadequacy of credible and accurate data and statistics on human rights issues in the country — compounded by the absence of centralized data storage and

an analytical medium — remained a major challenge. Papua New Guinea would welcome appropriate technical, financial and other resources and support from development partners in the collection and interpretation of human rights data and statistics.

44. The rich diversity of Papua New Guinea in terms of multilingualism, cultures and traditions, as well as geographic terrain, created barriers to effective communication related to translating and transcribing human rights issues countrywide.

45. Regarding the death penalty, it was not illegal under international law and for Papua New Guinea it was part of its domestic law. A de facto moratorium, as suggested by several States, was a sensitive issue.

46. Regarding the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, the issue needed to be understood by the population. A national consultation process was required in order to address the issue in a comprehensive way.

47. Regarding the right to health, Papua New Guinea was aware of its high rates of maternal mortality and complications related to pregnancy. The country was also aware that it had not achieved the target of the Millennium Development Goals to reduce maternal and child mortality rates. In that regard, a number of initiatives has been put in place, such as providing free primary health care and services to all citizens and training to health-care officers.

48. The delegation furthermore referred to the country's five key priorities at national level, namely health, education, economic growth, law and justice, and infrastructure.

49. On the subject of agricultural and business leases, Papua New Guinea had held a commission of inquiry. Subsequently, legislative amendments had been proposed to give effect to the commission's recommendations.

50. Lastly, Papua New Guinea thanked all the delegations for their recommendations, questions and comments and commended the secretariat of the Human Rights Council for its work in support of the universal periodic review process.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

51. The United States of America was encouraged by the independent monitoring made available to OHCHR and the independent human rights observers and it applauded the country's efforts on its national plan of action on trafficking in persons. It was, however, concerned by reports of abuse of detainees by police and military personnel, discrimination against women and girls, sex trafficking and forced labour and hazardous forms of child labour in agriculture and allegations of corruption.

52. Uruguay commended Papua New Guinea for its participative and cooperative process for drafting the national report. It was concerned about the increase in the number of crimes to be punishable by the death penalty and the official announcement of the restart of executions.

53. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela praised Papua New Guinea for ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and for legislation aimed at promoting the participation of women in public and political affairs, highlighting especially the election of 20 women at the local level. It highlighted the success of the policy of universal and free education at primary level.

54. Algeria welcomed the creation of sexual violence centres and family support centres. It commended Papua New Guinea on its efforts to provide free education, the advances in the area of children with disabilities, the ratification of the Convention on the

Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the elaboration of the National Disability Policy and encourage it to continue those efforts.

55. Argentina appreciated the normative and institutional initiatives adopted by Papua New Guinea to improve the situation of women and girls.

56. Australia commended Papua New Guinea on the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the implementation of its National Disability Policy. It encouraged Papua New Guinea to address concerns about juvenile detention in prisons and to prioritize maternal health and basic education. It welcomed the efforts of Papua New Guinea to address gender-based violence and acknowledged the endorsement of the National Action Plan against Sorcery- and Witchcraft-related Violence.

57. New Zealand commended Papua New Guinea for being the first country to formally submit its intended nationally determined contribution under the Paris Agreement. It noted that the commitment made during the first universal periodic review to have an operational national human rights institution by 2012 had not yet been met.

58. Chile noted the normative and institutional developments regarding human rights, highlighting the Family Protection Act, the Juvenile Justice Act and the Lukautim Pikinini (Child) (Amendment) Act.

59. China welcomed the efforts of Papua New Guinea in the areas of child protection, the juvenile justice system, the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Policy, the Family Protection Act, education and health-care services, the Action Plan on Trafficking in Persons and the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. China encouraged the international community to provide financial and technical support to Papua New Guinea.

60. Cuba acknowledged human rights advances in Papua New Guinea, such as the Family Protection Act, the Juvenile Justice Act, the Criminal Code (Amendment) Act 2013, the National Disability Policy, the Independent Commission against Corruption and the leadership of Papua New Guinea in the area of climate change during the twenty-first session of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

61. The Czech Republic appreciated the informative presentation of Papua New Guinea, including the response to some of its advance questions.

62. Denmark commended Papua New Guinea for its constructive engagement in the universal periodic review process and for having demonstrated progress in the protection and promotion of human rights since its previous review. It hoped that Papua New Guinea would join the 159 current States Parties to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and offered assistance on that issue.

63. Egypt commended Papua New Guinea for the progress achieved in developing the Action Plan on Trafficking in Persons, the Criminal Code (Amendment) Act, the Civil Registry Act 2014 and the Papua New Guinea "Vision 2050" development plan. It was encouraged by the work aiming to establish a national human rights institution and an independent anti-corruption commission.

64. Fiji noted that, pursuant to the decision of the Supreme Court of Papua New Guinea, the detention of asylum seekers and refugees on Manus Island was illegal and unconstitutional, and persons detained there must be released. It commended the decision of Papua New Guinea to seek alternative arrangements for those detained in Manus Island. It congratulated Papua New Guinea on the Family Protection Act and the family support centres and sexual violence centres.

65. France welcomed the commitments made by Papua New Guinea in the field of human rights since its first universal periodic review in 2011.

66. Germany commended Papua New Guinea for the Family Protection Act and the abolition of a law against alleged witchcraft. It remained concerned about reports of torture incidents and extrajudicial killings and about the fact that women and children continued to be disproportionately affected by crime and acts of violence.

67. Ghana noted the progress of Papua New Guinea in human rights since the first review, including the establishment of the "human rights track" within the courts in 2013. It welcomed the efforts to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles and to ratify the Convention against Torture. It remained concerned about reports of sexual and physical assaults on women and girls even after the adoption of the Family Protection Act.

68. Guatemala took note of steps undertaken to promote, protect and fulfil the fundamental human rights of all persons.

69. Haiti welcomed the delegation of Papua New Guinea and took note of progress made in the area of human rights, notably with the Lukautim Pikinini (Child) (Amendment) Act.

70. The Holy See acknowledged efforts regarding the effective implementation of human rights, such as the adoption of the Family Protection Act, which criminalized domestic violence. It further noted the attention given to child safety through the Lukautim Pikinini (Child) (Amendment) Act, as well as the National Identity Project, which aimed at registering all citizens and providing them with birth certificates.

71. Honduras congratulated Papua New Guinea for its growing commitment in the defence of human rights and encouraged it to continue complying with its commitments. The recent derogation by Parliament of the Sorcery Act and the recent approval of different laws, such as the Family Protection Act, the Juvenile Justice Act and the Lukautim Pikinini (Child) (Amendment) Act were examples of such commitments.

72. Indonesia thanked Papua New Guinea for its continued engagement with the universal periodic review. It took note of some developments, in policy and practice, on the promotion and protection of human rights in the country. It also took note of the endorsement in 2015 of the National Action Plan against Sorcery- and Witchcraft-related Violence.

73. Ireland commended Papua New Guinea for the issuance of a standing invitation to special procedure mandate holders. It encouraged the country to continue its engagement with international mechanisms by responding in a timely manner to the communications of special procedures and submitting all overdue reports to the treaty bodies. It remained concerned that corporal punishment was not prohibited in all settings and at the underresourcing and limited accessibility of schools for children living in rural areas.

74. Italy welcomed steps taken to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights since the first cycle of universal periodic review. It welcomed, in particular, measures aimed at increasing the protection of the rights of the child through the adoption of the Lukautim Pikinini (Child) (Amendment) Act and the progress made in the fight against corruption.

75. Jamaica noted that Papua New Guinea had worked with bilateral partners and international organizations, including OHCHR, to further commitments undertaken during its previous universal periodic review. It commended Papua New Guinea for its commitment to improving the quality of life of its citizens through legislative reform and targeted programmes.

76. Japan welcomed the positive contributions of Papua New Guinea to the improvement of human rights, including the regular holding of the country's Human Rights Forum in conjunction with the United Nations, efforts to follow up on the recommendations from the previous universal periodic review and the formulation of the National Disability Policy. Japan expressed concern at the serious situation of sexual violence and abuse against women and children.

77. Kyrgyzstan supported the steps to promote and protect human rights, in particular the legislative measures, such as adoption of Family Protection Act and the Lukautim Pikinini (Child) (Amendment) Act, cooperation with human rights special procedures and the continuation of work to establish institutional frameworks in the country.

78. Malaysia welcomed progress made, including in the areas of administration of justice, combating domestic violence and the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities. It was of the view that further attention should continue to be given to the empowerment of women, promotion of the right to health and the rights of indigenous peoples.

79. Maldives commended Papua New Guinea for its efforts at the national level to address the effects of climate change, including through the Climate Change (Management) Act 2015 and other initiatives. It welcomed the criminalization of gender-based violence, the mainstreaming of gender policies, the creation of sexual violence and family support centres, the repeal of the 1971 Sorcery Act and the National Action Plan against Sorcery- and Witchcraft-related Violence.

80. Mexico welcomed the adoption of legislation to protect the family and children and encouraged Papua New Guinea to continue making efforts for its implementation. It also welcomed the work initiated for the establishment of the national human rights institution and invited Papua New Guinea to ensure its compliance with the Paris Principles. It further commended efforts for the creation of a database on persons with disabilities with the support and cooperation of Australia and Japan.

81. Montenegro commended the commitment of Papua New Guinea to the advancement and protection of fundamental human rights principles and values. It welcomed the adoption of the Family Protection Act, which had established the legislative framework to combat violence against women. It encouraged Papua New Guinea to fully cooperate with the United Nations treaty bodies, including by regularly submitting initial and periodic reports.

82. Morocco welcomed efforts of Papua New Guinea since its first review to comply with the human rights commitments made. It noted with satisfaction the specific attention paid to policies and programmes, including the adoption of a national development plan, a plan on access to education for all, making basic health services accessible to all and the protection of the family and children.

83. Myanmar was pleased to note that Papua New Guinea had ratified six core human rights treaties, including the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It took note that Papua New Guinea had adopted the National Disability Policy.

84. Namibia welcomed the reforms of Papua New Guinea to harmonize its domestic legislation with international human rights instruments, including the adoption of the Family Protection Act. It also welcomed the National Policy on Child Protection, the Gender Equity and Social Inclusion Policy and the National Disability Policy. It expressed concern over reports that the Government intended to start implementing capital punishment in response to the high level of violence in the country.

85. The Netherlands appreciated that the Mid-Term Development Plan (2011-2015) had prioritized a number of key sectors, including primary and secondary education and access to water and sanitation, and that the Parliament had repealed the Sorcery Act.

86. Canada acknowledged the entry into force of the Family Protection Act in Papua New Guinea. Recognizing the law as an important tool, Canada encouraged Papua New Guinea to allocate the necessary resources for its full enforcement.

87. Norway noted that gender equality was one of the most effective drivers of economic development, fair distribution, peace and democracy. It also observed that the practice of illegal logging and land-grabbing represented a challenge both to the environment and the customary rights of landowners.

88. Pakistan welcomed the efforts of the Government to protect human rights. It noted the adoption of the Family Protection Act, which criminalized domestic violence, the Lukautim Pikinini (Child) (Amendment) Act and the Action Plan on Trafficking in Persons to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies and judicial bodies.

89. Panama welcomed the adoption by Papua New Guinea of several policies, plans and programmes on gender and women's development, noting the national strategic plan for 2010-2050 and the country's commitment to implementing the recommendations received during the first cycle of the universal periodic review.

90. The Philippines welcomed efforts by Papua New Guinea to improve the juvenile justice system and strengthen child protection. It noted the adverse impact of climate change on the full enjoyment of human rights and called on the international community to continue assisting the country as it pursued climate change mitigation.

91. Portugal welcomed the fact that no executions had taken place in Papua New Guinea since 1954. It commended Papua New Guinea for the adoption of the Family Protection Act, which criminalized domestic violence.

92. The Republic of Korea commended the progress of Papua New Guinea since the first universal periodic review. It noted with appreciation the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the issuance of a standing invitation to the special procedures and the enactment of the Family Protection Act, as well as the repeal of the Sorcery Act in 2013.

93. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines commended Papua New Guinea for the measures taken to improve the economic and social development of its people and for launching the National Small to Medium Enterprises Policy. It noted, in particular, the Government-funded national women's bank geared towards women in the informal sector.

94. Sierra Leone noted achievements, including the criminalization of domestic violence, the amending of the Criminal Code to criminalize acts of trafficking in persons, the adoption of the Lukautim Pikinini (Child) (Amendment) Act and institutional initiatives to address violence against women. It also appreciated the leading role of Papua New Guinea during negotiations on the Paris Agreement.

95. Slovenia commended Papua New Guinea for ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In noted that, despite legal and institutional developments to address violence against women, such as the Gender-based Violence National Strategy (2015-2050), it remained concerned that such developments did not translate adequately into practice and thus result in improved lives for women and girls.

96. Spain appreciated legal and institutional initiatives to improve the situation of women and girls. It welcomed the continued de facto moratorium on the death penalty and the adoption of measures to improve the living standards of the population.

97. Sweden welcomed measures adopted since the first universal periodic review, including the Family Protection Act criminalizing domestic violence, noting that gender-based violence was a serious problem in Papua New Guinea and that its rates of domestic and sexual violence remained among the highest in the world. It noted that more than 900 asylum seekers and refugees were being detained indefinitely in detention centres on Manus Island.

98. Switzerland welcomed progress made, noting that human rights violations remained numerous. It called on Papua New Guinea to take all measures at its disposal to protect every individual in the country from such violations. It expressed regret at the lack of implementation of certain recommendations accepted during the first cycle, including on ratification of the Convention against Torture.

99. Thailand welcomed the National Health Plan (2011-2020) and appreciated efforts to promote gender equality. It expressed the hope that the Government would address the negative impact on human rights of large-scale land acquisitions under the special agricultural business leases scheme and find equitable and sustainable solutions to that problem.

100. Timor-Leste commended Papua New Guinea for its National Disability Policy. It noted with appreciation the establishment of a juvenile justice system focusing on restorative justice as an alternative to imprisonment. It also highlighted efforts to promote children's rights.

101. Turkey commended steps taken to protect human rights through focused institutional policies and legal instruments, such as the Family Protection Act, the Lukautim Pikinini (Child) (Amendment) Act and the Gender Equity and Social Inclusion Policy. It also commended efforts to register all citizens and provide them with a birth certificate.

102. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland congratulated the Government for the Family Protection Act and encouraged it to develop a strategy to prevent and respond to gender-based violence. It welcomed the commitment of Papua New Guinea to a number of international human rights obligations in the framework of its action plan and expressed the hope that there would be progress on legislative changes.

103. Brazil acknowledged the actions of Papua New Guinea regarding the fight against HIV/AIDS, particularly the positive results of the HIV/AIDS Management and Prevention Act. Brazil appreciated advances regarding the rights of the child, in particular the Lukautim Pikinini (Child) (Amendment) Act, and the creation of a specialized court and police unit in that regard. It nonetheless considered that additional steps were needed for the promotion and protection of human rights in the country.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

104. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below will be examined by Papua New Guinea, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-third session of the Human Rights Council in September 2016:**

104.1 **Consider the ratification of all core human rights conventions (Egypt);**

104.2 **Ratify and implement other international human rights treaties and their protocols, as previously recommended (Slovenia);**

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

104.3 **Consider ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights with a view to abolish the death penalty (Namibia);**

104.4 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro); ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal);**

104.5 **Intensify its efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);**

104.6 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Czech Republic) (Denmark) (France) (Ghana) (Guatemala) (Honduras) (Italy) (Timor-Leste) (Montenegro) (Panama) (Portugal) (Uruguay); accede to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Turkey);**

104.7 **Ratify the core international human rights instruments including the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Sierra Leone);**

104.8 **Envisage the ratification of treaties and other international instruments relating to human rights which Papua New Guinea has not done so yet, notably the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Morocco);**

104.9 **Continue to strengthen its legal framework through expediting the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. In this regard, Indonesia together with the core group of the Convention against Torture Initiative (CTI) stands ready to support Papua New Guinea in this ratification process (Indonesia);**

104.10 **Make every possible effort to proceed with the early conclusion of important international human rights treaties in particular the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Japan);**

104.11 **Ratify and implement the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment as previously recommended (Slovenia);**

104.12 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Czech Republic) (Italy) (Ghana) (Guatemala) (Honduras) (Portugal); accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Turkey);**

104.13 **Intensify its efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);**

104.14 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and establish a national preventive mechanism providing for periodic visits to all places of detention (Uruguay); ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to establish a national preventive mechanism that provides for regular visits to all places of detention (Panama);**

104.15 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Guatemala) (Uruguay);**

104.16 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Guatemala) (Uruguay);**

104.17 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);**

104.18 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ghana) (Guatemala) (Honduras); accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Turkey);**

104.19 **Ratify the core international human rights instruments including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sierra Leone);**

104.20 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Ghana);**

104.21 **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Philippines);**

104.22 **Intensify its efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Chile);**

104.23 **Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and other international instruments to which the country is not a party (Argentina);**

104.24 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ghana) (Italy); accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Turkey);**

104.25 **Make every possible effort to proceed with the early conclusion of important international human rights treaties in particular the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);**

104.26 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France) (Ghana); ratify the core international human rights instruments including the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sierra Leone);**

104.27 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**

104.28 **Considering ratifying the International Labour Organization Convention No. 189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers (Philippines);**

104.29 **Ratify the Rome Statue of the International Criminal Court (Czech Republic) (Honduras) (Switzerland);**

104.30 **Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and cooperate fully with it (Guatemala);**

104.31 **Continue to strengthen the existing legal framework and deepen measures aimed at preventing gender-based violence (Argentina);**

104.32 **End impunity for trafficking by enforcing provisions in the Criminal Code Amendment of 2013 (United States of America);**

104.33 **Define torture as a serious offence, punishable by sanctions commensurate with the gravity of the torture, and ensure that no statement obtained by torture is invoked as evidence in any proceedings (Uruguay);**

104.34 **Include penalization of sexual harassment in its national legislation (Portugal);**

104.35 **Take without further delay all necessary steps to establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles and return support to the Ombudsman Commission (New Zealand);**

104.36 **Take action to progress its commitment to establish a National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Australia);**

104.37 **Take all the necessary measures for the prompt establishment of an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (France);**

104.38 **Establish an independent National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Egypt);**

104.39 **Establish and support a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Honduras);**

104.40 **Continue efforts to establish an independent National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI) in accordance with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);**

104.41 **Complete the process of establishment of a national human rights institution (Kyrgyzstan);**

104.42 **Finalize the establishment of a national human rights institution, that is independent and empowered to provide national leadership and monitoring of the domestic human rights situation (Maldives);**

104.43 **Take action to establish a National Human Rights Institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Netherlands);**

104.44 **Establish promptly a national human rights institution, in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Portugal);**

104.45 **Step up the process of establishment of the country's national human rights institution that is compliant with the Paris Principles (Philippines);**

104.46 **Establish the National Human Rights Institution as endorsed by the National Executive Council in 1997, and recommended in the universal periodic review in 2011 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

104.47 **Continue and enhance efforts to establish its National Human Rights Commission, with a view to completing and strengthening the country's legal and institutional framework related to human rights (Brazil);**

104.48 **Provide the Ombudsman Commission with the resources necessary to freely and effectively combat government corruption and police abuses (United States of America);**

104.49 **Continue efforts to strengthen protection mechanisms, including considering the establishment of victim and witness protection agency (Indonesia);**

104.50 **Continue to strengthen its programmes and policies in the area of economic, social and cultural rights, in order to increase the quality of life of its people, in particular the most vulnerable sectors of the population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

104.51 **Reinforce policies that favour access to education for rural population (Holy See);**

104.52 **Continue to strengthen the programmes for gender equity and social inclusion of women (Chile);**

104.53 **Implement the national strategy to prevent and respond to gender based violence (China);**

104.54 **Create social programmes to assist children engaged in the worst forms of child labor, particularly in commercial sexual exploitation (United States of America);**

104.55 **Adopt an approach based on respect for traditional societal norms as the basis for human rights education and sensitization (Jamaica);**

104.56 **Increase efforts to submit pending reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Uruguay);**

104.57 **Strengthen its internal human rights capacity and mechanisms to ensure timely cooperation with treaty bodies, in particular fulfilling its reporting obligations under treaty bodies (Czech Republic);**

104.58 **Develop a core common document which serves to implement specific measures to ensure compliance with its reporting obligations to human rights treaty bodies (Panama);**

104.59 **Fulfil its reporting obligations under treaty bodies (Turkey);**

104.60 **Submit its overdue reports to the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Rights of the Child; the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Sierra Leone);**

104.61 **Amend the Constitution so as to define and explicitly prohibit discrimination (Spain);**

104.62 **Launch a comprehensive awareness-raising campaign to educate and change societal attitude, particularly those that place women in a lower status than men (Slovenia);**

104.63 **Repeal any remaining laws and regulations that discriminate against women and girls, and to ensure that these laws are in compliance with human rights obligations and commitments (Norway);**

104.64 **Repeal remaining laws and regulations that discriminate against women and girls or amend them in line with international human rights standards (Netherlands);**

104.65 **Continue and intensify measures to improve gender equality in the country (Cuba);**

104.66 **Adopt a quota system or any other type of temporary measure for women to guarantee equal rights between men and women (Spain);**

104.67 **Continue to improve the representation of women in Parliament at both national and local levels (New Zealand);**

104.68 **Take active measures to ensure full and effective participation of women at all levels of public and political life (Namibia);**

104.69 **Strengthen relevant provisions for the promotion of women's rights, notably for their participation in political life (Morocco);**

104.70 **Facilitate access to girls and boys to schools, particularly in rural areas (Mexico);**

104.71 **Continue to put in place policies and programmes aimed at eliminating all discrimination against women and achieving gender equality, including active promotion of higher education for women and improving the number of women holding decision-making positions in public and private sectors (Malaysia);**

104.72 **Launch awareness-raising campaigns focusing on women's rights (Timor-Leste);**

104.73 **Continue initiatives such as the National Women's Bank which have given women income earning opportunities and access to banking services (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines);**

104.74 **Improve further the registration system and support it by awareness-raising activities, in order to sustain the rise in registration numbers (Turkey);**

104.75 **Decriminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex and amend national legislation to include sexual orientation and gender as prohibited grounds for discrimination (New Zealand);**

104.76 **Take measures to prevent violence and discrimination against persons on the basis of their sexual orientation and gender identity (Chile);**

104.77 **Take all the necessary measures to decriminalize sexual relations between consenting same-sex adults and take additional measures to combat discrimination and violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons (France);**

104.78 **Decriminalize all same-sex relations between consenting adults by repealing all relevant provisions of the Criminal Code (Slovenia);**

104.79 **Decriminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex and amend national legislation to include sexual orientation as prohibited grounds for discrimination (Sweden);**

104.80 **Confirm the non-resumption of executions and the de facto moratorium on the death penalty, and to take all the necessary measures for the final de jure abolition of the death penalty (France);**

104.81 **Repeal all provisions in domestic law allowing for the death penalty and establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (New Zealand);**

104.82 **Repeal the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Panama);**

104.83 **Repeal all provisions in domestic law allowing for the death penalty, and to establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Norway);**

104.84 **Step up the efforts to abolish death penalty (Philippines);**

104.85 **Abolish the death penalty and establish a moratorium on executions as a first step towards abolition of the death penalty (Portugal);**

104.86 **Abolish the death penalty by means of the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Spain);**

104.87 **Maintain its moratorium on death sentences and take the necessary steps for the abolishment of the death penalty, including the ratification of the Second**

Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Turkey);

104.88 **Commute all death sentences to terms of imprisonment (Norway);**

104.89 **Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);**

104.90 **Maintain the moratorium on the use of the death penalty, with a view to abolishing it (Holy See);**

104.91 **Maintain the moratorium on capital executions and to consider the full abolition of the death penalty (Italy);**

104.92 **Ensure that conditions of detention are in conformity with United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Canada);**

104.93 **Undertake effective measures to combat poor detention conditions (Algeria);**

104.94 **Take further measures and strengthen its legislation to prevent and punish all forms of violence against women and girls (Turkey);**

104.95 **Put in place a comprehensive political strategy and develop specific legislation aimed at eliminating violence and discrimination against women, in accordance with the Convention on the Eliminations of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Brazil);**

104.96 **Step up efforts for the implementation of an appropriate legal framework for the protection of women and girls from all forms of gender-based violence (Honduras);**

104.97 **Enact further measures in order to address gender-based violence and achieve gender equality, including by increasing participation of women in decision-making (Slovenia);**

104.98 **Take additional measures to fight effectively against discrimination and violence against women (France);**

104.99 **Implement the Family Protection Act and finalize the Family and Sexual Violence Strategy without delay (Australia);**

104.100 **Implement fully and rapidly the Family Protection Act of 2013 in order to reduce domestic violence effectively (Switzerland);**

104.101 **Fully enforce the 2013 Family Protection Act, which criminalizes domestic and sexual violence and gives the police the power to arrest and prosecute perpetrators, as a matter of priority (Republic of Korea);**

104.102 **Promptly follow-up on the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women and ensure early enforcement of the Family Protection Act (Japan);**

104.103 **Take a holistic and effective approach to tackle gender-based violence, including by strengthening accountability mechanisms; raising awareness on gender-based violence, in particular, violence related to sorcery accusations; and allocating sufficient budget to support relevant programmes (Republic of Korea);**

104.104 **Take concrete measures to protect women, who remain marginalized, discriminated against and at the high risk of being subjected to violence (Pakistan);**

104.105 **Take additional measures to achieve the gender equality, including specific measures to eliminate domestic and sexual violence (Kyrgyzstan);**

104.106 **Increase human and financial investments to support effective implementation of National Policies for Women and Gender Equality and Child Protection (Kyrgyzstan);**

104.107 **Fully implement the Family Protection Act (Norway);**

104.108 **Intensify its efforts to combat domestic violence by effectively implementing its laws, particularly the Family Protection Act (2013), improving access to justice, providing adequate support for victims and raising awareness of women's rights (Thailand);**

104.109 **Strengthen the measures and norms necessary for the full implementation of the Law on the Protection of the Family, explicitly sanctioning the corporal punishment of children (Chile);**

104.110 **Focus on eliminating violence and creating safe places for victims of gender-based, sorcery related, and sexual violence (New Zealand);**

104.111 **Strengthen efforts to effectively implement and enforce the Family Protection Act and other measures against domestic violence and initiate an awareness-raising campaign against this form of violence (Czech Republic);**

104.112 **Ensure the effective implementation of the Family Protection Act including through investigations and prosecutions of perpetrators of violence against women (Ghana);**

104.113 **Implement the Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation National Action Plan without delay (Australia);**

104.114 **Implement the National Action Plan to address violence related to accusations of sorcery, including by ensuring adequate funding (Germany);**

104.115 **Adopt measures that all cases of violence against women, including sorcery-related and sexual violence are duly investigated and the perpetrators prosecuted and punished, and to ensure a wide availability of assistance and protection programmes for the victims (Czech Republic);**

104.116 **Continue to take steps to implement the Family Protection Act 2013 by training police officers and judges on its provisions (Fiji);**

104.117 **Take all measures necessary to implement and effectively enforce the Family Protection Act, and strengthen the efforts to protect women and children from violence, in the families as well as when within the hands of the governments institutions (Germany);**

104.118 **Consider, in partnership with civil society and women's groups, a better access to support centres, psycho-social and legal services, as well as other services for victims of domestic violence, including in rural areas (Haiti);**

104.119 **Reduce violence among schoolchildren, combining targeted research with social and community activism (Haiti);**

104.120 **Continue with its efforts to combat violence against women and children, especially domestic violence and violence related to accusations of sorcery (Holy See);**

104.121 **Further combat gender-based violence and violence linked with sorcery by strengthening, in partnership with civil society and relevant United Nations entities, the mechanism of application of the principle of responsibility (Haiti);**

104.122 **Implement the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, particularly those pertaining to domestic violence and violence related to sorcery accusations; take all necessary steps to fully implement the Sorcery National Action Plan; ensure the investigation of incidents of sorcery related violence and prosecution of alleged perpetrators; and provide adequate shelter, psycho-social, legal and other services for survivors of gender-based violence, including in rural areas (Ireland);**

104.123 **Reinforce the legal framework for the prevention of violence against women, including by running a national awareness campaign, by creating safe places for victims of gender-based violence, and by ensuring that cases of domestic violence and sorcery-related violence, are comprehensively investigated and prosecuted (Italy);**

104.124 **Ensure access to adequate shelter, psychosocial, legal, and health-care services for survivors of domestic violence, including in rural areas (Canada);**

104.125 **Continue efforts undertaken in the promotion of the rights of the Child and, in this regard, to encourage to ratify the two Optional Protocols to the Convention of the Rights of the Child (France);**

104.126 **Repeal article 278 of the Criminal Code and prohibit corporal punishment in all settings including the home; and improve the accessibility and resourcing of education to all communities, especially those located in remote areas (Ireland);**

104.127 **Work closely with the Autonomous Government of Bougainville to secure a transitional justice process without human rights violations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

104.128 **Investigate all complaints of torture and other ill-treatment, extrajudicial killings, and sexual violence committed by the security forces and bring those responsible to justice (Germany);**

104.129 **Step up its efforts to strengthen the capacity of the police in terms of both number of officers and quality of duty performed, with a view to preventing and eliminating abuses, corruption and excessive use of force by police officers (Republic of Korea);**

104.130 **Thoroughly investigate allegations of excessive use of force by police officers, and in this vein, ensure that law enforcement officials have the appropriate human rights training (Sierra Leone);**

104.131 **Carry out impartial and independent investigations of all allegations of excessive use of force and violations carried out by representatives of the security forces, in particular in cases related to communal land rights, and bring perpetrators of such violations to justice (Switzerland);**

104.132 **Implement fully the Family Protection Act from 2013, to ensure that police and prosecutors treat gender-based violence, including within the family, as criminal matters, and to adopt a comprehensive national action plan to combat sexual and gender-based violence, including raising general awareness through education and training, develop official and credible statistics, and ensuring access to justice for victims (Sweden);**

104.133 **Ensure that the Family Protection Act is implemented, including by establishing clear policies requiring authorities in all regions to investigate fully cases of family violence and violent attacks against persons alleged to be sorcerers, and by ensuring that perpetrators are brought to justice (Canada);**

104.134 **Take steps to investigate all reports of gender-based violence, including accusations of sorcery, that perpetrators are brought to justice in fair trials, and that victims receive reparation and are given access to healthcare and other relevant services (Norway);**

104.135 **As part of ongoing justice reform, elaborate use of force provisions that include accountability for private security firms (Jamaica);**

104.136 **Fully investigate all complaints of violence perpetrated or facilitated by the security forces, and ensure that suspects are brought before the Courts in a timely manner (New Zealand);**

104.137 **Implement the Supreme Court's decision without undue delay and in accordance with the primacy of the human rights of those detained, as guaranteed under the Constitution of Papua New Guinea (Fiji);**

104.138 **Continue to provide human rights training to law enforcement officials and ensure accountability of those who commit human rights violations and criminal offenses (Malaysia);**

104.139 **Train public servants in the human rights responsibilities and obligations of Governing structures (Maldives);**

104.140 **Improve access to drinking water and sanitation in rural areas and urban settlements as well as in key areas such as schools in order to bring about the realization of the right to drinking water and the right to sanitation (Spain);**

104.141 **Improve health care and reduce infant and young child mortality (China);**

104.142 **Continue the scaled up efforts in all parts of the country to address and contain HIV/AIDS which has been one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines);**

104.143 **Make a concerted effort to treat higher percentage of persons living with HIV, building on its existing success and with appropriate assistance from international and regional partners (Jamaica);**

104.144 **Provide access to basic services such as health, education and justice to populations living in remote areas (Pakistan);**

104.145 **Effectively implement as soon as possible the promising and necessary law on mental health of 2015 (Spain);**

104.146 **Continue to improve access to health care and raise awareness of reproductive health for women, children, youth, as well as migrants and asylum seekers in order to decrease maternal, child and infant mortality (Thailand);**

104.147 **Step up efforts to improve literacy rates among its population, focusing on women and girls, notably in the rural area (Haiti);**

104.148 **Implement effective measures to reduce the discrimination against women, including access to health, education, social welfare, justice and administrative services (Honduras);**

104.149 **Continue its efforts to achieve its goals of universal education, gender empowerment and free education (Pakistan);**

104.150 **Take practical steps to implement fully the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities at both the federal and state levels to ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy equal rights and opportunities in Papua New Guinea, including by creating a database to guide policy planning and provision of services (Canada);**

104.151 Further strengthen the national endeavours in promoting and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Myanmar);

104.152 Take measures to guarantee full respect of human rights to indigenous peoples, in particular through the establishment of mechanisms for their prior and informed consent on issues that affect them (Mexico);

104.153 Review the state policy that affects indigenous lands, known as the "Plan of Agricultural and Industrial Leases" regarding non-indigenous companies, reinforcing the work of the Commission of Inquiry that has found irregularities in many of the leases investigated (Chile);

104.154 Take appropriate measures to prevent land grabbing and illegal logging and ensure that future actions are based on a respect for fundamental human rights and environmental protection (Norway);

104.155 Take more effective measures to guarantee that large-scale projects respect environmental standards (Algeria);

104.156 Continue to take into account, in the implementation of Vision 2050 and other development plans, the improvement, conservation and protection of the environment (Cuba);

104.157 Implement the accepted recommendations from the first universal periodic review of increasing the oversight of extracting and logging industries as well as related enterprises and businesses, with a view to mitigating the adverse human rights effects on affected populations and reducing its negative impact in the environment establishing more rigorous and transparent measures (Guatemala);

104.158 Dedicate more resources to ensuring access to basic facilities to indigenous peoples including clean water, healthcare and education (Malaysia);

104.159 Review legal provisions relating to the detention of migrants and asylum seekers with a view to guaranteeing the protection and promotion of their human rights, and the strict compliance with applicable international norms (Mexico);

104.160 Continue efforts to address cross border issues, including by strengthening the work of Indonesia — PNG Joint Border Committee, based on mutual respect (Indonesia);

104.161 Take promptly effective measures to safeguard the human rights of refugees and asylum seekers in Papua New Guinea and end indefinite mandatory detention of asylum seekers (Sweden).

105. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Papua New Guinea was headed by S.E. Mr. Fred Sarufa, Chargé d'Affaires, Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Patrick Niebo, Head of Human Rights and Discrimination, Ombudsman Commission;
- Ms. Blanche Vitata, Principal Legal Officer, Department of Justice and Attorney General;
- Ms. Farapo Korere, Senior Foreign Service Officer, International organization Branch, Department of Foreign Affairs.